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Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

ARIZONA

1980 Census of Population and Housing

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SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS FOR
GOVERNMENTAL UNITS AND
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

1980 Census of Population and Housing

PHC80-3-4

ARIZONA

CHANGE SHEET

Corrections to the per capita income figures for some areas are given below. (All the corrections also appear in the corrected Summary Tape File (STF) 3, and the State and county corrections appear in User Note No. 5, STF3, 12/82.) The standard errors given in appendix D, table D (p. D—10), may be larger than the standard errors of the corrected figures. This is particularly the case for small areas for which the corrected per capita income figures differ substantially from the uncorrected figures. The standard errors for the corrected figures may be obtained from appendix D of 1980 Census of Population, *General Social and Economic Characteristics,* PC80-1-C.

THE STATE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS COUNTIES INCORPORATED PLACES	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979 AS SHOWN IN PHC80-3 REPORT (DOLLARS)	 CORRECTED (DOLLARS)
ARIZONA	7043	7041
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS		
PHOENIX, AZ SMSA	7718	7716
TUCSON, AZ SMSA	7149	7147
COUNTIES		
MARICOPA	7718	7716
PIMA	7149	7147
PINAL	5326	5313
INCORPORATED PLACES		
CHANDLER	6264	6108
PARADISE VALLEY	17256	17213
PHOENIX	7552	7551
SCOTTSDALE	10346	10342

Issued June 1983

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1980

Census of Population and Housing

Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

ARIZONA

PHC80-3-4

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Issued September 1982

U.S. Department of Commerce
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POPULATION DIVISION
Roger A. Herriot, Chief
HOUSING DIVISION
Arthur F. Young, Chief

Acknowledgments

Many persons participated in the diverse activities of the 1980 census. These acknowledgments generally reflect staff during the census-taking process. The Bureau was guided by then Director, **Vincant P. Barabba,** and then Deputy Director, **Daniel B. Levina.** Primary direction of the census program was performed by **Gaorga E. Hall,** then Associate Director for Demographic Fields, assisted by **Earle J. Garson,** then Assistant Director for Demographic Censuses, in conjunction with **Barbara A. Bailar,** Associate Director for Statistical Standards and Methodology, **Howard N. Hamilton,** Assistant Director for Computer Services, **Shirlay Kallak,** Associate Director for Economic Fields, **James D. Lincoln,** Associate Director for Administration, **Rax L. Pullin,** then Associate Director for Field Operations, and **W. Bruca Ramsay,** then Associate Director for Information Technology. The director's staff was assisted by **Petar A. Bounpane** and **Sherry L. Courtland.**

Responsibility for developing the population portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Population Division, under the supervision of **Roger A. Harriot,** Chief, **Paula J. Schneider,** Staff Assistant for Census Programs, **Gordon W. Green, Jr., Nampao D. McKanney** and **Arthur J. Norton,** Assistant Chiefs.

Responsibility for developing the housing portion of the 1980 census questionnaire content and designing the tabulations was in the Housing Division, under the supervision of **Arthur F. Young,** Chief, **Leonard J. Norry,** Assistant Chief, and **William A. Downs,** Chief, Decennial Planning and Data Services Branch.

Responsibility for the overall planning, coordinating, and processing of the 1980 census was in the Decennial Census Division under the direction of **Gerald J. Post,** then Acting Chief, assisted by **Maria G. Argana, Rachel F. Brown, Donald R. Dalzall, H. Ray Dannis, Laonard Goldbarg, Morris Gorinson, Earla B. Knapp, Jr.,** and **Rogar O. Lapaga.**

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Questionnaire processing procedures ware developed in the Decennial Processing Staff, **Jamas S. Werking,** then Chief, under the direction of **Harry C. O'Havar,** then Assistant Chief. The manual processing and microfilming of the questionnaires were performed at three decennial processing locations as follows: Data Preparation Division, **Don L. Adams,** Chief; Jeffersonville Processing Office, **Robert L. Kirkland,** then Processing Manager; New Orleans Processing Offica, **Robart L. Allan,** Chief; and Laguna Niguel Processing Office, **Robert N. Scheller,** Chief.

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Many other persons participated in the various activities of the 1980 census. For a list of key personnel, refer to the *History of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing,* (PHC80-R2).

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Introduction

GENERAL. III
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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing based on tabulations of 100-percent data (i.e., information asked of all housing units) and sample data (i.e., additional information asked of approximately one out of every six households in most areas). The report includes data for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, certain county subdivisions, and incorporated places. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-3 followed by a number representing the State. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports,* PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data shown in this report and the data shown in 1970 census reports. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and five detailed tables. Tables 1 and 2 present 100-percent data on general population and housing characteristics. Tables 3 through 5 present additional population and housing characteristics collected on a sample basis.

The tables are followed by the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on the sources of error in the data and on the editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "—" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots ". . ." mean not applicable, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons or housing units but no data for these persons or units. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons or housing units were substituted. (For further information on substitution, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in appendix D.)
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In order to maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau suppresses data for some characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units, and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are 5 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 5 occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least 5 and the number of renters is also at least 5. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) persons or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied to each race or Spanish origin category individually.

Finally, in some cases, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.

CORRECTION NOTE

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Some corrections in this note may be in addition to or supersede those in the correction notes for the PC80-1-A and 1-B reports and the HC80-1-A report.

Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

	1980 population		1980 housing	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected	As shown in the tables	Corrected
The State...	2 718 215	2 718 425	1 110 558	1 110 568
Phoenix SMSA.....	1 509 052	1 509 262	610 772	610 782
Maricopa County...	1 509 052	1 509 262	610 772	610 782
Globe city.....	6 708	6 886	2 642	2 695
Peoria city.....	12 251	12 307	4 684	4 699
Scottsdale city...	88 412	88 622	42 041	42 051
Tempe city.....	106 743	106 920	40 206	40 266
Yuma city.....	42 433	42 481	16 079	16 102

Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons														Households		Families
		Percent					Race										
			Age														
	Total	Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	Households	Persons per household	Families
The State	2 718 215	50.8	7.9	70.9	11.3	29.2	2 240 761	74 977	152 745	22 032	440 701	52 029	957 032	2.79	705 048
SMSA'S																	
Phaenix, Ariz.	1 509 052	51.0	7.5	71.9	11.6	29.7	1 307 455	48 113	22 903	13 119	199 003	20 556	544 759	2.73	397 610
Tucson, Ariz.	531 443	51.2	7.2	73.2	11.7	29.5	442 888	15 118	14 928	4 922	111 418	12 023	195 459	2.66	136 763
COUNTIES																	
Apache	52 108	51.0	13.0	55.3	5.4	20.6	11 902	271	39 035	65	1 983	408	12 638	4.09	10 662
Cochise	85 686	50.3	8.4	68.3	10.3	28.8	73 261	3 224	496	1 433	22 846	2 763	28 977	2.86	22 341
Coconino	75 008	49.9	9.7	67.0	4.7	23.4	49 235	1 275	20 913	337	7 315	6 071	21 890	3.15	16 317
Gila	37 080	51.1	8.5	68.3	12.8	31.0	30 147	88	5 085	90	7 723	234	12 847	2.87	9 991
Graham	22 862	48.8	10.3	64.2	9.9	26.0	17 085	474	2 744	60	5 457	1 432	6 587	3.25	5 298
Greenlee	11 406	49.7	11.5	62.1	6.4	25.8	9 357	18	235	29	5 446	15	3 607	3.16	2 985
Maricopa	1 509 052	51.0	7.5	71.9	11.6	29.7	1 307 455	48 113	22 903	13 119	199 003	20 556	544 759	2.73	397 610
Mahave	55 865	50.0	6.7	73.9	15.3	37.1	53 477	99	1 469	217	2 148	334	21 110	2.63	16 660
Navaja	67 629	50.4	12.1	58.0	6.0	22.6	32 543	597	32 129	201	4 538	166	18 301	3.69	15 147
Pima	531 443	51.2	7.2	73.2	11.7	29.5	442 888	15 118	14 928	4 922	111 418	12 023	195 459	2.66	136 763
Pinal	90 918	48.6	8.8	67.0	10.7	28.1	61 849	3 017	8 499	305	26 752	3 400	28 411	3.08	22 972
Santa Cruz	20 459	52.6	10.1	63.7	9.3	27.2	16 515	69	57	95	15 229	85	5 999	3.40	4 953
Yavapai	68 145	51.1	6.3	75.8	19.6	39.2	65 322	193	1 005	187	4 205	1 628	26 599	2.50	19 791
Yuma	90 554	48.8	9.0	68.3	11.0	27.9	69 725	2 421	3 247	972	26 638	2 914	29 848	2.94	23 558
INCORPORATED PLACES																	
Apache Junction city	9 935	51.1	4.6	81.3	29.7	51.2	9 721	5	57	10	354	–	4 258	2.33	3 309
Avandale city	8 168	50.0	10.7	62.8	7.2	23.9	4 677	551	107	44	3 766	23	2 533	3.22	1 958
Bensan town	4 190	51.7	6.7	72.6	18.7	37.2	3 838	12	37	7	948	42	1 587	2.61	1 169
Bisbee city	7 154	52.0	6.8	74.2	17.7	36.4	6 266	60	54	14	2 312	175	2 883	2.42	1 892
Buckeye town	3 434	49.3	9.1	67.2	9.2	27.5	2 807	258	45	18	660	–	1 185	2.90	890
Casa Grande city	14 971	51.3	9.6	64.2	8.5	26.4	10 538	642	292	73	4 601	42	4 819	3.10	3 826
Chandler city	29 673	50.3	10.9	65.1	6.1	25.4	23 945	866	446	305	6 126	126	9 455	3.13	7 714
China Valley town	2 858	49.8	7.9	70.1	12.2	34.3	2 773	3	40	11	118	–	1 021	2.80	832
Clarkdale town	1 512	50.5	10.5	68.8	16.4	31.3	1 219	–	197	–	226	–	561	2.70	417
Cliftan town	4 245	51.1	12.5	61.6	7.8	26.6	3 493	13	54	1	2 562	15	1 332	3.18	1 101
Coolidge city	6 851	51.5	9.6	65.8	12.1	27.3	4 683	430	381	43	1 868	10	2 288	2.99	1 746
Cattanwood town	4 550	52.7	7.0	73.3	24.0	38.8	4 303	–	55	25	482	200	1 706	2.55	1 244
Douglas city	13 058	52.6	9.5	64.0	12.0	27.0	11 091	98	30	37	9 737	105	4 031	3.21	3 097
Duncan town	603	48.6	7.5	67.5	18.7	29.5	542	–	6	1	210	–	212	2.84	157
Eagar town	2 791	49.9	14.2	57.4	6.1	23.1	2 649	–	64	6	245	–	781	3.57	679
El Mirage town	4 307	50.3	13.7	54.6	4.3	19.8	2 261	221	36	3	3 454	15	1 001	4.29	860
Eloy city	6 240	50.0	11.1	59.6	7.9	23.0	2 413	631	294	51	3 528	23	1 792	3.47	1 416
Flagstaff city	34 743	49.9	7.5	73.4	3.4	23.0	28 654	1 026	2 301	246	5 470	5 451	10 224	2.87	7 185
Florence town	3 391	49.0	6.1	72.6	16.5	33.8	2 483	188	72	25	1 158	263	1 167	2.68	893
Fredania town	1 040	51.0	10.4	57.2	5.6	22.3	933	–	103	2	28	–	294	3.54	242
Gila Bend town	1 585	46.5	10.5	67.4	7.4	26.0	1 190	47	84	19	526	1	557	2.84	393
Gilbert town	5 717	50.2	14.3	57.2	4.0	23.0	5 070	42	21	33	945	–	1 521	3.76	1 388
Glendale city	97 172	50.8	8.6	68.2	7.0	27.6	86 249	1 802	509	1 337	12 461	771	32 972	2.92	25 717
Globe city	6 708	51.7	8.2	69.5	13.7	31.5	6 272	24	91	38	1 891	132	2 432	2.70	1 752
Goadyear town	2 747	47.3	8.8	72.4	6.3	25.8	2 445	121	23	37	249	85	955	2.79	736
Guadalupe town	4 506	50.0	13.3	53.4	4.7	19.4	446	4	1 536	7	3 711	3	916	4.92	846
Hayden town	1 205	51.0	9.0	62.5	9.2	26.9	1 033	–	5	1	989	–	356	3.38	302
Halbraak city	5 785	50.5	10.2	61.7	5.0	24.0	3 958	205	974	35	1 166	24	1 776	3.24	1 400
Huachuca City town	1 661	52.1	7.8	68.3	6.9	27.2	1 391	122	25	38	180	3	614	2.70	439
Jerome town	420	48.8	6.9	77.9	12.1	31.5	410	4	1	1	61	–	205	2.05	89
Kearny town	2 646	48.5	8.7	64.0	4.7	28.8	2 309	–	2	2	801	–	817	3.24	734
Kingman city	9 257	51.2	8.2	69.0	12.0	31.2	8 767	21	156	62	702	165	3 299	2.76	2 506
Lake Havasu City city	15 909	49.6	5.7	74.5	11.9	34.4	15 645	37	66	62	408	–	5 849	2.72	4 774
Mammath town	1 906	48.8	10.9	60.1	5.9	23.3	1 071	5	9	1	1 258	–	534	3.57	449
Marana town	1 674	49.2	8.5	64.0	8.9	26.8	1 311	71	139	20	612	–	501	3.34	415
Mesa city	152 453	51.2	9.3	69.9	11.2	28.1	140 585	1 858	953	1 112	13 859	890	54 148	2.80	40 727
Miami town	2 716	51.3	9.4	65.7	10.8	27.8	2 281	36	54	3	1 532	–	926	2.93	678
Nagales city	15 683	53.1	10.7	61.8	7.9	25.4	12 291	57	34	75	13 337	78	4 335	3.60	3 614
Ora Valley town	1 489	51.2	4.7	73.3	13.2	39.8	1 461	1	11	–	81	–	521	2.86	449
Page city	4 907	49.4	13.5	61.5	3.6	24.9	4 094	16	673	22	206	2	1 527	3.21	1 251
Paradise Valley town	11 085	50.1	4.0	69.0	7.6	37.3	10 918	12	19	83	177	–	3 477	3.19	3 116
Parker town	2 542	50.4	11.1	65.3	7.5	25.8	1 814	58	293	29	488	11	886	2.86	651
Patagania town	980	53.4	7.0	74.6	22.7	38.6	896	–	10	–	324	–	393	2.49	278
Payson town	5 068	52.5	5.6	77.9	23.0	46.2	4 976	–	25	20	116	–	2 124	2.39	1 623
Pearia city	12 251	52.5	8.5	70.9	19.4	32.0	9 763	82	298	78	3 392	545	4 264	2.75	3 280
Phoenix city	789 704	51.0	7.8	71.0	9.3	28.9	665 898	37 804	10 877	7 140	116 736	9 016	284 780	2.74	202 191
Pima town	1 599	51.9	13.2	60.9	12.4	26.2	1 535	–	31	1	224	–	491	3.26	406
Prescatt city	20 055	52.6	5.6	77.6	21.5	40.0	19 083	133	246	82	1 566	983	7 971	2.39	5 460
Prescatt Valley town	2 284	50.9	7.4	73.3	16.0	34.1	2 257	2	9	4	47	–	847	2.70	708
Saffard city	7 010	52.2	9.6	66.7	13.6	29.3	5 620	103	86	33	2 271	146	2 368	2.90	1 802
St. Johns city	3 368	49.6	13.8	57.5	5.2	22.9	2 937	1	154	8	605	9	958	3.51	822
San Luis town	1 946	48.6	11.0	50.2	3.2	18.1	756	–	–	21	1 921	–	381	5.11	347
Scottsdale city	88 412	52.2	3.9	77.0	12.3	36.0	85 894	336	369	638	2 726	755	34 310	2.55	24 382
Shaw Law city	4 298	50.4	11.9	62.0	7.8	25.9	4 038	3	143	12	224	–	1 364	3.15	1 123
Sierra Vista city	24 937	48.2	9.9	66.7	3.2	25.0	20 085	2 425	132	1 021	2 150	1 981	7 511	3.06	6 335
Snawflake town	3 510	49.9	16.0	51.5	4.0	18.6	3 065	3	382	8	179	23	851	4.10	760
Samertan tawn†	5 761	52.3	8.1	54.1	3.0	21.8	3 483	13	1	235	2 343	–	1 405	4.10	1 358
Sauth Tucsan city	6 554	48.6	11.1	65.3	11.0	26.0	2 582	163	702	32	5 011	399	1 983	3.10	1 338
Springerville town	1 452	50.2	9.7	62.5	7.8	26.9	1 330	–	30	5	435	–	466	3.12	376
Superiar town	4 600	49.7	10.1	63.3	8.5	26.2	2 974	12	49	25	3 212	–	1 436	3.20	1 156
Surprise town	3 723	48.1	12.8	56.6	4.4	20.3	2 299	110	26	9	2 651	12	892	4.16	780
Taylar town	1 915	50.9	14.5	52.6	3.9	19.5	1 856	1	26	4	71	–	488	3.92	448
Tempe city	106 743	49.4	6.0	75.3	4.7	25.3	97 700	1 949	762	1 584	8 780	5 009	37 277	2.73	24 265
Thatcher town	3 374	51.4	10.1	63.6	7.9	21.4	2 962	42	86	9	627	189	1 000	3.19	757

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 1. **Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons														
		Percent					Race								
			Age												
	Total	Female	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	Households	Persons per household	Families
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Tolleson city	4 433	50.5	11.2	61.0	6.9	23.0	2 026	30	32	35	3 025	–	1 203	3.68	1 025
Tombstone city	1 632	51.5	5.1	77.0	21.4	45.5	1 464	–	15	1	414	52	680	2.32	436
Tucson city	330 537	51.7	7.0	74.5	11.7	28.5	270 188	12 301	4 341	3 523	82 189	8 617	125 266	2.57	81 508
Wellton town	911	48.2	12.4	62.1	6.9	25.3	585	38	1	–	366	3	286	3.17	217
Wickenburg town	3 535	53.2	3.5	81.7	33.6	54.1	3 476	1	34	3	140	40	1 669	2.09	1 085
Willcox city	3 243	52.4	7.3	70.0	15.1	31.9	2 836	29	17	7	766	39	1 214	2.64	880
Williams city	2 266	49.3	8.3	67.1	9.3	28.9	2 054	112	32	17	588	–	797	2.84	592
Winkelman town	1 060	47.8	11.4	60.8	9.4	25.8	789	–	2	–	745	–	330	3.21	267
Winslow city	7 921	51.3	10.0	64.2	9.3	26.5	5 171	309	1 431	79	1 963	59	2 591	3.03	1 975
Youngtown town	2 254	60.4	0.5	98.6	69.4	71.4	2 239	6	3	3	23	109	1 317	1.63	708
Yuma city	42 433	48.4	9.2	70.0	9.1	26.7	34 579	1 693	437	510	11 448	2 343	14 045	2.85	10 819

[1]Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Total housing units	Year-round housing units		Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
		Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	
The State	1 110 558	1 066 437	27 380	957 032	653 833	303 199	20 415	69 307	35 561	281 534	56 600	30 100	165 997	228	11.6
SMSA'S															
Phoenix, Ariz.	610 772	596 049	4 846	544 759	374 075	170 684	3 939	28 208	11 718	188 357	60 700	12 549	112 389	254	11.8
Tucson, Ariz.	218 609	215 742	3 172	195 459	128 956	66 503	2 441	11 244	5 565	57 843	58 200	5 087	35 182	216	11.9
COUNTIES															
Apache	18 878	15 454	6 346	12 638	8 282	4 356	4 825	5 689	2 906	851	12 900	1 407	307	99	10.1
Cochise	32 564	32 297	561	28 977	19 257	9 720	377	1 855	2 533	4 202	38 800	1 370	2 919	168	11.1
Coconino	30 264	26 241	3 149	21 890	13 364	8 526	2 226	3 780	1 407	5 040	55 600	1 384	3 401	188	9.8
Gila	18 756	14 951	719	12 847	9 922	2 925	483	1 269	1 719	1 825	34 000	558	565	150	9.4
Graham	7 405	7 193	345	6 587	4 870	1 717	246	910	581	803	37 300	294	286	153	8.9
Greenlee	4 342	4 206	63	3 607	1 581	2 026	30	343	317	146	25 900	704	26	112	13.3
Maricopa	610 772	596 049	4 846	544 759	374 075	170 684	3 939	28 208	11 718	188 357	60 700	12 549	112 389	254	11.8
Mohave	28 818	28 338	529	21 110	16 254	4 856	230	1 112	918	4 822	49 100	378	2 324	217	14.3
Navajo	28 408	22 967	5 165	18 301	13 155	5 146	3 878	5 205	2 388	2 627	37 200	1 001	944	151	11.2
Pima	218 609	215 742	3 172	195 459	128 956	66 503	2 441	11 244	5 565	57 843	58 200	5 087	35 182	216	11.9
Pinal	34 080	30 914	993	28 411	20 018	8 393	806	3 518	2 862	2 808	34 400	2 276	1 392	131	8.9
Santa Cruz	6 402	6 354	192	5 999	3 868	2 131	149	981	259	1 121	44 700	534	460	137	4.3
Yavapai	33 759	31 682	783	26 599	19 695	6 904	422	1 199	1 148	7 298	52 400	1 358	2 317	173	10.8
Yuma	37 501	34 049	517	29 848	20 536	9 312	363	3 994	1 240	3 791	40 400	1 200	3 485	188	12.1
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Apache Junction city	6 837	4 705	46	4 258	3 581	677	43	231	159	472	41 500	77	232	180	13.3
Avondale city	2 755	2 737	76	2 533	1 392	1 141	48	439	294	89	28 300	358	327	143	8.1
Benson town	1 700	1 684	23	1 587	1 172	415	18	100	144	182	34 900	87	23	130	7.6
Bisbee city	3 325	3 302	83	2 883	2 080	803	48	121	805	146	22 000	267	30	112	9.3
Buckeye town	1 287	1 271	22	1 185	761	424	19	125	86	146	38 500	72	101	171	4.5
Casa Grande city	5 320	5 225	61	4 819	3 223	1 596	47	495	293	838	41 300	286	607	175	10.5
Chandler city	10 370	10 236	117	9 455	6 471	2 984	104	774	263	3 694	59 700	438	1 528	211	9.4
Chino Valley town	1 190	1 159	16	1 021	830	191	10	66	58	209	44 300	12	50	171	9.9
Clarkdale town	618	614	18	561	453	108	10	48	51	106	40 800	13	33	160	9.2
Clifton town	1 508	1 496	18	1 332	586	746	7	136	168	46	23 300	104	13	121	8.1
Coolidge city	2 537	2 493	80	2 288	1 542	746	45	272	418	111	26 500	215	88	126	9.4
Cottonwood town	1 900	1 890	37	1 706	1 183	523	26	103	128	280	40 000	94	155	163	11.2
Douglas city	4 285	4 274	103	4 031	2 591	1 440	90	498	568	376	31 500	526	142	112	5.6
Duncan town	317	307	4	212	156	56	1	15	60	11	19 000	15	1	109	36.4
Eagar town	959	902	6	781	660	121	5	82	18	224	47 300	6	47	196	19.9
El Mirage town	1 125	1 120	115	1 001	650	351	64	363	182	13	24 000	145	33	102	13.5
Eloy city	2 002	1 983	107	1 792	1 133	659	75	388	322	73	25 000	227	56	116	15.5
Flagstaff city	11 319	11 096	100	10 224	5 482	4 742	84	752	110	3 218	63 800	519	2 582	219	7.1
Florence town	1 356	1 283	21	1 167	818	349	15	99	115	53	30 900	89	38	134	11.4
Fredonia town	323	315	1	294	237	57	1	35	19	63	41 700	8	9	145	14.9
Gila Bend town	672	651	16	557	291	266	9	65	72	40	24 700	55	60	158	13.6
Gilbert town	1 614	1 610	4	1 521	1 275	246	3	113	57	795	62 800	28	125	216	8.2
Glendale city	35 458	35 374	192	32 972	23 310	9 662	169	1 465	384	13 378	64 200	855	6 755	258	9.1
Globe city	2 642	2 621	32	2 432	1 657	775	29	127	276	386	35 200	139	201	151	9.9
Goodyear town	984	984	3	955	521	434	3	35	6	270	53 700	3	298	232	1.8
Guadalupe town	989	987	332	916	666	250	292	433	369	13	10 800	72	5	103	1.6
Hayden town	389	387	3	356	323	33	3	42	215	2	14 300	9	–	108	2.9
Holbrook city	1 939	1 905	44	1 776	1 176	600	40	250	101	290	44 900	71	206	170	6.1
Huachuca City town	717	716	10	614	375	239	5	41	16	16	34 500	13	51	168	22.7
Jerome town	292	282	41	205	102	103	18	9	25	18	24 300	17	12	131	8.0
Kearny town	828	827	5	817	738	79	5	34	25	103	38 100	11	38	207	4.8
Kingman city	3 873	3 856	98	3 299	2 416	883	32	173	243	733	43 300	121	263	168	17.1
Lake Havasu City city	7 213	7 181	17	5 849	4 235	1 614	13	161	8	2 616	62 200	6	1 247	270	14.5
Mammoth town	593	576	15	534	401	133	7	103	113	17	25 300	50	4	106	12.5
Marana town	550	546	44	501	380	121	33	73	35	49	33 200	18	12	150	8.3
Mesa city	65 299	60 132	232	54 148	37 317	16 831	195	2 353	529	20 651	64 100	791	12 624	264	14.8
Miami town	1 116	1 070	56	926	633	293	26	92	259	34	20 200	81	28	124	10.9
Nogales city	4 564	4 531	155	4 335	2 605	1 730	124	835	186	697	42 300	485	360	133	3.5
Ora Valley town	559	558	–	521	457	64	–	4	–	358	94 600	–	53	286	8.6
Page city	1 782	1 758	4	1 527	1 189	338	2	157	13	411	63 000	20	212	232	23.4
Paradise Valley town	3 684	3 669	17	3 477	3 318	159	17	19	1	2 953	190 800	1	74	500+	5.4
Parker town	1 026	1 019	16	886	551	335	8	100	25	126	41 600	18	120	173	12.3
Patagonia town	435	435	5	393	287	106	5	33	43	29	29 300	26	10	138	19.1
Payson town	3 049	2 317	23	2 124	1 682	442	16	87	40	478	48 100	28	137	176	7.9
Peoria city	4 684	4 601	29	4 264	3 273	991	26	355	147	711	46 300	127	464	210	5.3
Phoenix city	308 302	307 333	2 360	284 780	184 378	100 402	1 860	16 030	7 079	87 844	56 300	7 728	65 066	246	11.0
Pima town	547	536	11	491	399	92	3	47	45	70	37 200	17	8	132	8.9
Prescott city	9 063	8 903	139	7 971	5 388	2 583	94	261	257	2 449	56 000	272	1 166	196	9.9
Prescott Valley town	1 108	1 073	9	847	673	174	3	38	2	176	47 500	1	108	230	31.8
Safford city	2 556	2 516	18	2 368	1 694	674	13	168	173	391	38 600	93	182	162	9.7
St. Johns city	1 265	1 237	11	958	759	199	1	110	52	236	48 300	15	90	199	30.2
San Luis town	420	412	19	381	278	103	17	251	28	7	28 400	32	4	113	14.9
Scottsdale city	42 041	40 186	65	34 310	24 413	9 897	63	434	139	15 867	74 600	225	8 451	335	22.6
Show Low city	2 013	1 523	10	1 364	1 072	292	9	132	29	309	49 000	11	152	212	18.0
Sierra Vista city	8 230	8 216	28	7 511	3 810	3 701	18	245	58	1 968	56 700	72	2 139	227	9.6
Snowflake town	966	946	25	851	669	182	18	127	31	215	47 400	26	35	158	13.3
Somerton town†	1 430	1 420	14	1 405	1 186	219	13	766	34	63	31 800	69	34	110	1.4
South Tucson city	2 151	2 142	119	1 983	748	1 235	87	528	265	22	20 300	367	91	126	6.4
Springerville town	599	530	8	466	362	104	8	42	26	83	43 700	4	46	204	16.1
Superior town	1 546	1 538	22	1 436	1 021	415	12	159	332	60	23 400	184	15	96	9.0
Surprise town	950	950	37	892	618	274	25	278	185	9	22 700	69	41	135	6.5
Taylor town	551	547	2	488	443	45	1	62	12	133	49 100	8	10	160	16.7
Tempe city	40 206	39 778	168	37 277	22 697	14 580	158	1 213	233	14 462	68 400	316	11 792	294	8.4
Thatcher town	1 079	1 064	4	1 000	695	305	4	122	43	143	42 500	44	42	168	9 0

Table 2. **Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Total housing units	Year-round housing units		Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
		Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Tolleson city	1 299	1 295	38	1 203	783	420	32	275	144	168	34 100	151	51	123	9.1
Tombstone city	807	787	18	680	469	211	11	50	70	70	37 000	35	20	139	15.3
Tucson city	137 249	135 950	1 374	125 266	74 912	50 354	1 038	7 349	3 406	30 355	50 400	3 372	26 911	214	10.7
Wellton town	335	331	9	286	184	102	7	51	33	9	26 800	22	11	153	16.4
Wickenburg town	1 946	1 884	26	1 669	1 147	522	24	56	63	255	45 600	91	131	159	12.9
Willcox city	1 308	1 306	14	1 214	840	374	13	63	142	111	33 700	49	78	156	9.2
Williams city	939	916	10	797	527	270	7	61	90	101	33 000	79	35	130	22.0
Winkelman town	379	370	6	330	226	104	2	55	51	7	22 200	26	5	118	9.6
Winslow city	2 862	2 846	45	2 591	1 831	760	33	268	301	354	36 500	204	152	140	10.4
Youngtown town	1 445	1 444	1	1 317	1 035	282	1	5	34	62	33 300	2	189	226	15.1
Yuma city	16 079	15 700	129	14 045	8 985	5 060	86	1 098	554	2 342	42 600	500	2 701	213	12.5

Table 3. Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over—Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over					
									Civilian labor force			Workers	
										Unemployed			Means of transportation to work
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools
The State	130 121	13.3	375 323	16.2	23.9	562 174	72.4	2 026 105	1 186 832	73 562	6.2	1 112 482	87.5	19.8
SMSA'S													
Phoenix, Ariz.	44 203	10.8	153 117	14.2	25.6	301 260	75.0	1 139 443	701 242	37 618	5.4	658 834	89.1	19.0
Tucson, Ariz.	26 297	8.9	84 410	12.9	23.7	103 940	74.6	407 258	235 430	15 249	6.5	220 909	87.0	20.9
COUNTIES													
Apache	11 657	23.6	20 531	27.5	8.8	15 340	49.3	31 482	15 442	1 940	12.6	12 945	78.3	24.3
Cochise	5 919	11.4	16 181	19.6	25.5	19 856	68.8	61 913	30 557	3 074	10.1	32 735	83.0	21.7
Coconino	6 871	15.4	15 207	17.5	20.4	17 125	74.4	53 210	32 981	2 553	7.7	29 646	78.0	19.3
Gila	2 198	10.1	7 230	7.5	9.4	8 513	61.7	26 577	13 286	944	7.1	11 869	86.7	19.6
Graham	1 596	14.0	4 766	11.1	12.7	5 637	60.5	15 759	7 745	442	5.7	7 083	83.8	21.0
Greenlee	883	2.2	3 040	5.7	7.6	3 022	68.3	7 486	4 315	234	5.4	3 941	89.9	18.6
Maricopa	44 203	10.8	153 117	14.2	25.6	301 260	75.0	1 139 443	701 242	37 618	5.4	658 834	89.1	19.0
Mohave	663	3.5	3 021	5.9	41.3	10 026	69.1	43 244	22 246	1 476	6.6	20 205	88.6	20.0
Navajo	9 903	18.0	18 812	21.1	10.2	19 238	59.7	42 329	22 747	2 284	10.0	19 717	81.3	22.6
Pima	26 297	8.9	84 410	12.9	23.7	103 940	74.6	407 258	235 430	15 249	6.5	220 909	87.0	20.9
Pinal	6 250	10.0	18 136	15.1	16.9	21 226	55.0	64 563	33 442	2 590	7.7	30 078	89.1	28.0
Santa Cruz	4 500	17.1	9 582	29.6	8.5	5 561	54.0	13 919	8 258	432	5.2	7 703	85.2	19.7
Yavapai	775	10.8	3 487	5.9	25.5	11 803	73.9	53 788	25 358	2 019	8.0	22 849	83.8	17.2
Yuma	8 406	23.6	17 803	32.4	24.5	19 627	61.6	65 134	33 783	2 707	8.0	33 968	82.3	19.5
INCORPORATED PLACES													
Apache Junction city	133	15.0	411	10.5	48.8	1 339	57.5	8 375	2 957	331	11.2	2 575	90.6	22.4
Avondale city	807	9.2	2 067	27.7	17.7	2 076	42.6	5 503	3 203	262	8.2	2 923	88.1	28.6
Benson town	228	18.4	621	2.4	24.7	906	63.1	3 105	1 575	132	8.4	1 412	80.3	19.3
Bisbee city	374	16.6	1 503	10.4	16.4	1 406	65.2	5 574	2 743	285	10.4	2 439	83.0	22.3
Buckeye town	135	5.9	417	16.1	13.7	756	57.8	2 458	1 483	81	5.5	1 390	83.0	31.2
Casa Grande city	1 056	7.1	2 471	14.4	15.9	3 663	60.6	10 208	6 402	400	6.2	5 885	92.2	26.6
Chandler city	1 425	6.9	3 728	15.9	26.6	6 921	72.3	20 365	13 122	635	4.8	12 795	92.4	23.3
Chino Valley town	32	–	86	–	24.7	611	70.5	2 015	1 090	72	6.6	981	88.9	30.8
Clarkdale town	40	–	175	3.4	18.8	292	76.7	1 093	593	27	4.6	519	88.1	23.5
Clifton town	366	5.2	1 433	6.2	7.5	1 084	64.3	2 748	1 530	61	4.0	1 442	90.4	12.8
Coolidge city	362	5.0	1 087	16.7	13.0	1 574	49.6	4 795	2 781	374	13.4	2 357	89.2	23.7
Cottonwood town	69	14.5	516	7.4	24.9	841	56.3	3 458	1 504	107	7.1	1 362	84.4	18.7
Douglas city	2 753	15.5	5 975	31.4	7.0	3 372	45.6	8 987	4 714	538	11.4	4 008	85.6	23.0
Duncan town	57	–	98	13.3	11.2	186	64.6	410	195	17	8.7	176	76.1	22.7
Eagar town	47	21.3	122	3.3	22.1	766	75.2	1 712	1 071	139	13.0	917	92.0	20.7
El Mirage town	1 026	6.0	1 792	23.5	5.2	1 160	24.6	2 574	1 483	136	9.2	1 311	94.4	36.6
Eloy city	1 056	11.3	1 909	30.4	10.3	1 823	35.6	3 988	2 374	298	12.6	1 998	85.5	33.5
Flagstaff city	1 042	1.8	4 577	7.0	22.6	6 358	82.0	26 713	17 450	1 223	7.0	15 824	77.7	15.9
Florence town	231	–	794	23.6	18.5	715	64.9	2 600	1 322	41	3.1	1 273	81.1	21.4
Fredonia town	44	–	40	–	20.5	339	72.4	642	412	20	4.9	386	81.3	11.1
Gila Bend town	142	12.7	359	12.3	14.8	348	55.8	1 132	723	43	5.9	667	81.7	24.0
Gilbert town	219	5.0	660	12.9	25.5	1 515	70.7	3 509	2 043	67	3.3	2 033	91.2	19.5
Glendale city	2 596	11.5	9 258	15.8	27.2	22 047	75.9	69 958	45 896	2 479	5.4	44 017	91.7	21.8
Globe city	231	32.5	1 111	8.7	4.1	1 556	66.2	4 860	2 672	102	3.8	2 446	91.1	18.6
Goodyear town	56	5.4	195	8.7	33.1	511	77.8	2 081	1 204	60	5.0	1 386	84.1	19.4
Guadalupe town	1 519	9.2	2 361	22.9	1.2	1 370	19.0	2 663	1 557	269	17.3	1 173	93.2	45.1
Hayden town	253	1.2	569	9.0	1.3	336	43.8	709	327	11	3.4	301	80.1	8.3
Holbrook city	386	–	1 189	3.9	14.3	1 641	69.3	3 835	2 691	182	6.8	2 511	85.1	25.7
Huachuca City town	40	7.5	188	1.1	31.3	398	76.3	1 198	639	88	13.8	661	86.7	20.7
Jerome town	–	–	70	2.9	18.0	49	79.7	332	215	21	9.8	192	54.2	10.9
Kearny town	111	9.0	522	5.2	9.7	688	73.1	1 812	1 109	31	2.8	1 047	91.6	41.7
Kingman city	144	–	668	8.2	24.4	1 953	75.3	6 768	3 993	257	6.4	3 690	89.9	20.7
Lake Havasu City city	154	3.9	750	6.0	51.0	3 076	78.4	12 509	7 385	417	5.6	6 851	87.4	17.5
Mammoth town	247	3.6	704	9.2	6.5	531	48.4	1 258	658	32	4.9	610	92.5	34.6
Marana town	205	2.9	407	17.0	16.0	466	50.0	1 164	680	45	6.6	618	86.4	29.6
Mesa city	2 709	8.7	11 235	9.4	29.8	31 130	78.5	111 320	69 457	3 517	5.1	65 683	91.2	20.1
Miami town	121	5.8	859	4.5	1.7	584	53.5	1 871	917	13	1.4	891	88.9	25.3
Nogales city	3 985	18.4	8 247	32.1	6.0	4 441	48.0	10 406	6 313	331	5.2	5 895	85.5	18.6
Oro Valley town	20	10.0	87	4.6	28.7	346	92.0	1 154	604	30	5.0	567	93.7	15.7
Page city	163	8.0	487	2.9	27.4	1 145	82.5	3 196	2 159	104	4.8	1 966	82.5	27.5
Paradise Valley town	148	–	489	3.9	25.3	3 070	96.1	8 255	4 842	124	2.6	4 621	91.0	8.0
Parker town	111	45.0	404	13.9	20.2	528	67.0	1 819	1 190	53	4.5	1 123	80.3	13.2
Patagonia town	69	–	259	9.3	11.8	204	65.5	759	374	28	7.5	344	73.0	17.4
Payson town	11	–	205	5.9	22.0	826	63.0	4 090	1 630	124	7.6	1 441	79.5	9.9
Pearia city	1 036	11.0	2 084	21.8	27.3	2 363	58.3	9 144	4 623	308	6.7	4 260	90.1	22.8
Phoenix city	24 235	11.8	86 064	13.8	22.6	160 631	73.3	590 574	388 680	21 587	5.6	360 294	89.6	18.6
Pima town	65	–	151	19.2	10.9	396	61.7	1 035	486	32	6.6	450	83.6	23.6
Prescott city	258	–	1 317	3.8	22.1	3 312	76.7	16 276	8 138	591	7.3	7 449	83.1	11.8
Prescott Valley town	4	100.0	75	–	41.9	411	79.5	1 744	919	83	9.0	794	89.3	22.0
Safford city	357	4.5	1 501	6.5	14.3	1 611	61.8	4 993	2 757	126	4.6	2 558	86.4	24.3
St. Johns city	187	–	346	5.8	19.6	929	79.4	2 075	1 147	68	5.9	1 059	94.9	28.8
San Luis town	733	23.3	890	53.7	3.0	768	21.4	1 064	655	172	26.3	468	68.8	13.2
Scottsdale city	780	4.5	4 662	8.9	30.1	17 136	86.3	72 096	47 366	1 868	3.9	44 788	89.8	15.1
Show Low city	101	–	228	–	13.9	1 090	81.3	2 829	1 770	84	4.7	1 617	88.1	20.1
Sierra Vista city	585	5.3	2 617	7.7	42.0	5 718	86.7	17 595	7 306	824	11.3	11 572	80.8	21.8
Snowflake town	98	–	246	–	7.3	1 042	81.1	1 964	1 094	119	10.9	944	84.9	34.6
Somerton town	2 026	29.8	2 838	59.9	3.9	1 987	18.0	3 364	2 129	433	20.3	1 627	80.0	26.2
South Tucson city	1 304	4.5	3 336	27.7	7.4	1 492	28.2	4 530	2 125	390	18.4	1 974	83.2	28.8
Springerville town	92	–	308	1.6	15.4	400	69.7	985	632	48	7.6	582	81.6	10.8
Superior town	608	15.5	1 902	11.9	5.6	1 246	45.7	3 129	1 682	52	3.1	1 584	92.5	44.5
Surprise town	805	4.8	1 294	25.7	8.7	1 092	26.3	2 317	1 473	146	9.9	1 285	89.5	31.1
Taylor town	24	–	80	–	10.5	644	74.5	1 106	630	33	5.2	585	92.6	41.2

Table 3. **Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Dato ore estimates based an a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons 5 ta 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a languoge other than English ot hame		Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—Enrolled in kindergor-ten, elementary, ar high schaal	Persans 25 years old ond over—Percent high schaal graduates	Persons 16 years ond over						
									Civilian labar force			Workers		
										Unemplayed			Means of trans-partatian ta wark	
	Tatal	Percent who speak English nat well or nat at all	Total	Percent who speak English nat well ar nat at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent af civilian labar force	Total	Percent using car, truck, ar van	Percent in car-paals
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.														
Tempe city	1 451	8.1	8 841	9.1	32.3	19 817	87.6	83 896	58 744	2 667	4.5	55 320	83.3	17.0
Thatcher tawn	132	6.8	541	20.3	14.6	824	70.1	2 278	1 180	36	3.1	1 123	70.9	16.4
Tollesan city	795	12.2	1 733	25.9	7.8	1 165	39.5	2 950	1 676	165	9.8	1 530	85.6	27.7
Tombstone city	78	10.3	270	6.7	21.2	296	66.8	1 314	559	41	7.3	509	67.2	17.5
Tucson city	17 675	9.2	58 736	12.4	21.7	60 933	72.7	257 246	152 737	9 942	6.5	141 701	85.6	20.4
Wellton town	120	11.7	168	40.5	17.0	240	45.5	602	353	32	9.1	295	79.7	20.0
Wickenburg town	9	–	199	10.6	23.5	508	68.8	2 979	1 065	30	2.8	1 014	81.6	18.3
Willcax city	127	–	484	17.8	22.6	757	61.3	2 388	1 307	94	7.2	1 200	81.5	18.8
Williams city	91	7.7	270	9.6	12.0	555	70.0	1 613	1 050	97	9.2	893	72.6	17.0
Winkelman tawn	144	7.6	415	10.6	10.5	289	53.8	703	354	17	4.8	325	85.8	24.3
Winslow city	354	4.0	1 638	4.0	8.2	2 009	66.0	5 437	3 212	253	7.9	2 874	82.2	12.3
Youngtown town	2	–	133	16.5	28.5	28	52.0	2 227	395	28	7.1	350	85.7	15.1
Yumo city	2 390	16.6	7 313	16.0	29.0	8 719	70.6	31 173	16 424	1 019	6.2	18 332	82.4	19.9

Table 4. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980**

[Ooto ore estimotes bosed on o somple, see Introduction. For meoning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendixes A ond B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Noninstitutionol persons 16 to 64 yeors		Persons 16 yeors ond over in lobor force in 1979		Per copito income in 1979 (dollors)	Medion income in 1979 (dollors)		Persons for whom poverty stotus is determined						
									Income in 1979 below poverty level					Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
												Reloted children		
	Totol	Percent with o work disobility	Totol	Percent unem-ployed 15 or more weeks		House-holds	Fomilies	Totol	Totol	Percent	65 yeors ond over	Under 18 yeors	5 to 17 yeors	
The Stote	1 710 015	9.1	1 346 323	5.8	7 043	16 448	19 019	2 664 821	351 356	13.2	36 577	127 889	89 392	484 226
SMSA'S														
Phoenix, Ariz.	961 467	8.5	779 432	5.2	7 718	17 729	20 480	1 487 171	156 813	10.5	16 833	53 343	36 628	217 798
Tucson, Ariz.	343 977	9.8	270 515	5.8	7 149	15 796	19 000	519 117	67 739	13.0	7 123	21 031	14 608	92 454
COUNTIES														
Apache	28 583	9.0	18 170	8.5	3 338	11 057	11 872	51 657	20 675	40.0	1 326	10 132	7 316	24 487
Cochise	53 046	10.4	40 231	8.9	5 738	13 668	15 484	82 899	12 393	14.9	1 435	5 077	3 484	18 535
Coconino	49 549	6.4	40 192	5.6	5 631	15 962	18 156	69 431	14 141	20.4	911	5 514	3 916	18 284
Gilo	21 724	9.8	15 108	6.8	5 511	13 828	16 207	36 699	5 961	16.2	827	2 277	1 526	8 429
Groham	12 425	9.0	9 244	7.0	4 623	12 479	14 871	21 361	4 132	19.3	447	1 628	1 176	6 183
Greenlee	6 769	6.1	4 779	4.8	6 567	21 396	22 661	11 379	1 002	8.8	117	426	251	1 292
Moricopo	961 467	8.5	779 432	5.2	7 718	17 729	20 480	1 487 171	156 813	10.5	16 833	53 343	36 628	217 798
Mohove	34 601	14.0	25 209	6.5	6 673	14 160	15 834	55 321	6 207	11.2	922	1 989	1 354	9 665
Novojo	38 191	7.8	26 015	8.6	4 485	13 593	15 469	67 312	19 963	29.7	1 411	9 376	6 706	24 794
Pimo	343 977	9.8	270 515	5.8	7 149	15 796	19 000	519 117	67 739	13.0	7 123	21 031	14 608	92 454
Pinol	52 391	11.8	37 717	8.4	5 326	14 491	16 300	87 676	15 991	18.2	1 620	6 829	4 842	21 411
Sonto Cruz	12 002	5.6	8 819	7.1	5 447	14 575	16 155	20 414	3 700	18.1	358	1 758	1 377	6 125
Yovopoi	40 226	11.4	29 178	6.4	6 450	13 076	15 344	66 782	8 652	13.0	1 920	2 517	1 851	13 605
Yumo	55 064	9.0	41 714	6.8	5 681	13 589	15 022	87 602	13 987	16.0	1 327	5 992	4 357	21 164
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Apache Junction city	5 411	16.6	3 571	9.7	6 253	11 740	13 500	9 923	1 263	12.7	256	336	216	1 886
Avondole city	4 883	11.3	3 549	5.4	4 551	12 342	13 684	8 102	2 028	25.0	231	941	727	2 527
Benson town	2 302	15.2	1 750	7.7	5 747	12 831	15 485	4 160	796	19.1	112	319	230	1 115
Bisbee city	4 285	11.4	3 313	11.2	5 874	10 882	14 017	7 032	1 283	18.2	161	525	325	1 846
Buckeye town	2 141	10.3	1 634	6.1	6 129	15 298	17 401	3 428	617	18.0	75	220	160	842
Casa Grande city	8 977	10.8	7 028	7.4	5 748	14 936	16 783	14 893	2 412	16.2	185	1 134	788	3 185
Chandler city	18 500	7.1	14 847	4.6	6 264	17 854	19 300	29 524	3 838	13.0	295	1 752	1 094	5 070
Chino Volley town	1 739	16.7	1 310	6.7	4 993	13 430	14 381	2 800	412	14.7	60	154	137	810
Clorkdole town	867	11.0	674	5.9	5 865	12 896	15 200	1 510	225	14.9	32	91	52	340
Clifton town	2 415	4.3	1 688	4.7	6 689	21 345	23 007	4 241	382	9.0	73	132	90	481
Coolidge city	3 995	15.4	3 134	14.8	4 890	11 460	12 871	6 750	1 632	24.2	177	645	457	2 283
Cottonwood town	2 357	14.4	1 682	6.8	5 203	10 812	12 448	4 545	693	15.2	303	173	139	1 114
Douglos city	7 403	8.8	5 414	11.4	4 710	12 302	14 922	12 948	3 135	24.2	379	1 425	982	4 118
Duncon town	307	6.8	203	5.9	3 903	8 125	13 333	602	218	36.2	31	91	73	240
Eogor town	1 540	6.0	1 179	8.4	5 103	15 858	17 017	2 789	344	12.3	30	172	131	528
El Mirage town	2 415	14.0	1 647	6.3	3 080	11 135	12 290	4 264	1 351	31.7	51	637	419	1 770
Eloy city	3 499	13.0	2 618	13.1	3 729	10 509	11 993	6 227	2 161	34.7	194	1 043	750	2 853
Flogstoff city	25 386	5.5	22 347	3.9	6 155	16 867	19 709	29 338	4 324	14.7	152	1 108	669	5 910
Florence town	1 845	12.0	1 542	8.8	5 797	13 411	15 772	3 114	437	14.0	70	170	132	646
Fredonio town	584	4.3	500	2.2	4 718	15 298	16 442	1 038	151	14.5	16	88	78	233
Gilo Bend town	1 011	7.4	815	7.0	5 859	14 425	16 016	1 585	193	12.2	12	77	44	327
Gilbert town	3 259	8.2	2 364	2.3	5 520	18 408	18 726	5 705	541	9.5	32	269	186	717
Glendole city	63 104	8.2	51 694	5.0	7 091	18 936	21 215	96 225	8 616	9.0	1 031	2 903	2 023	12 185
Globe city	3 906	5.1	2 946	3.9	6 108	15 667	18 069	6 536	860	13.2	140	324	206	1 212
Goodyear town	1 903	6.2	1 619	5.4	7 587	17 241	19 727	2 643	263	10.0	11	91	41	407
Guodolupe town	2 475	9.5	1 699	9.2	2 795	11 714	11 891	4 506	1 840	40.8	103	927	656	2 103
Hoyden town	612	2.9	333	3.0	4 922	18 947	20 197	1 061	50	4.7	9	12	6	97
Holbrook city	3 554	9.8	2 906	7.0	5 339	15 202	16 624	5 763	920	16.0	66	431	264	1 409
Huochuca City town	1 083	13.5	862	13.3	5 690	13 988	14 912	1 654	190	11.5	2	74	41	341
Jerome town	269	13.4	227	4.8	4 856	6 638	7 727	397	158	39.8	6	42	23	199
Kearny town	1 681	7.3	1 146	3.2	7 110	21 793	21 842	2 636	167	6.3	23	55	29	213
Kingmon city	5 553	8.8	4 348	6.0	7 046	16 413	18 527	9 050	1 046	11.6	275	272	183	1 372
Lake Havosu City city	10 619	12.1	8 276	5.3	7 886	17 371	18 660	15 857	991	6.2	66	283	217	1 674
Mommoth town	1 145	7.7	730	6.0	5 190	19 521	20 365	1 906	189	9.9	20	78	46	274
Morono town	1 025	9.1	751	7.2	4 777	14 673	16 979	1 674	270	16.1	10	112	100	443
Meso city	94 156	8.5	76 585	4.8	7 196	17 840	20 347	151 120	12 802	8.5	1 458	4 234	2 822	18 667
Miomi town	1 586	8.7	1 058	4.7	5 306	13 318	17 007	2 617	366	14.0	65	103	57	565
Nogoles city	9 173	5.2	6 616	7.3	4 736	13 456	14 704	15 640	3 274	20.9	324	1 580	1 213	5 434
Oro Volley town	958	6.5	688	1.7	10 650	28 182	30 561	1 484	39	2.6	14	3	2	41
Page city	3 020	4.6	2 409	4.1	8 141	24 592	25 918	4 907	372	7.6	22	141	71	476
Poradise Volley town	7 417	4.1	5 302	3.1	17 256	47 051	50 060	11 081	350	3.2	28	90	76	538
Parker town	1 555	6.2	1 276	6.0	6 133	12 035	15 330	2 488	351	14.1	54	115	98	584
Patogonio town	537	11.4	452	2.4	5 749	11 165	13 646	980	152	15.5	34	33	32	219
Poyson town	2 922	15.2	1 868	8.4	5 275	9 719	11 475	5 062	871	17.2	216	244	164	1 273
Peoria city	6 782	10.1	5 261	5.1	6 324	15 321	16 852	11 891	1 332	11.2	179	540	345	2 089
Phoenix city	514 216	8.8	422 600	5.4	7 552	17 419	20 365	780 111	86 659	11.1	9 340	30 563	20 812	120 116
Pimo town	842	7.1	578	6.2	4 002	11 602	12 663	1 592	296	18.6	33	126	81	504
Prescott city	11 844	11.6	9 510	6.3	7 174	14 077	17 637	19 254	2 420	12.6	454	685	515	3 743
Prescott Volley town	1 378	14.2	1 068	5.6	5 672	13 046	13 845	2 284	237	10.4	39	56	35	342
Sofford city	3 979	8.9	3 103	5.1	5 394	12 911	15 555	6 833	1 060	15.5	192	396	303	1 560
St. Johns city	1 899	3.0	1 308	5.5	6 037	21 394	22 627	3 336	451	13.5	30	219	154	616
San Luis town	1 027	0.9	693	11.7	2 633	11 250	11 611	2 008	472	23.5	9	254	219	795
Scottsdole city	61 222	6.8	51 081	4.3	10 346	22 222	26 155	87 627	4 925	5.6	491	1 001	801	6 745
Show Low city	2 486	6.5	1 904	5.6	6 014	17 020	18 398	4 287	556	13.0	49	274	194	770
Sierro Visto city	16 790	6.8	13 298	6.7	6 287	16 740	17 291	22 902	1 824	8.0	79	856	477	3 461
Snowflake town	1 829	3.7	1 183	2.5	5 653	20 411	21 811	3 483	331	9.5	37	135	95	510
Somerton town	3 168	8.0	2 272	13.8	3 153	11 196	11 381	5 674	1 420	25.0	40	747	630	2 347
South Tucson city	3 802	12.9	2 422	9.8	3 302	7 265	10 189	6 501	2 590	39.8	333	909	614	2 968
Springerville town	872	4.8	732	3.1	6 024	16 862	18 152	1 452	111	7.6	31	34	23	176
Superior town	2 737	9.8	1 752	6.1	5 618	18 340	20 197	4 600	426	9.3	61	162	102	660
Surprise town	2 189	8.9	1 584	8.1	3 074	10 128	10 465	3 714	1 401	37.7	48	700	481	1 779
Taylor town	1 032	7.4	697	4.0	4 779	18 458	19 189	1 912	195	10.2	13	95	50	236

Table 4. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Doto ore estimotes bosed on o somple, see Introduction. For meoning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendixes A ond 8]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Noninstitutionol persons 16 to 64 yeors		Persons 16 yeors ond over in lobor force in 1979		Per copito income in 1979 (dollors)	Medion income in 1979 (dollors)		Persons for whom poverty stotus is determined					
									Income in 1979 below poverty level				
											Reloted children		Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
	Totol	Percent with o work disability	Totol	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks		House-holds	Fomilies	Totol	Totol	Percent	65 yeors ond over	Under 18 yeors	5 to 17 yeors
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.													
Tempe city	78 915	5.3	68 144	4.0	7 910	19 841	23 776	101 405	11 069	10.9	353	1 824	1 278	14 453
Thatcher town	1 994	7.4	1 495	2.7	4 720	14 283	16 517	3 121	515	16.5	89	118	85	881
Tolleson city	2 644	8.4	1 862	7.7	4 298	12 025	13 503	4 415	845	19.1	70	366	275	1 315
Tombstone city	952	24.1	676	8.3	5 605	9 769	12 014	1 569	355	22.6	72	117	87	500
Tucson city	218 092	10.1	174 694	5.9	6 473	14 086	17 395	321 320	47 135	14.7	5 085	13 750	9 457	63 934
Wellton town	540	15.6	417	8.4	4 173	11 505	12 717	903	218	24.1	15	102	77	279
Wickenburg town	1 766	16.8	1 281	2.4	7 081	10 905	15 347	3 507	364	10.4	177	66	59	601
Willcox city	1 916	15.3	1 454	8.7	5 342	12 159	14 398	3 210	468	14.6	85	159	126	799
Williams city	1 402	8.6	1 159	4.5	5 680	14 795	17 199	2 260	324	14.3	45	107	86	544
Winkelmon town	603	10.1	403	2.2	5 377	17 500	18 556	1 046	87	8.3	7	44	19	154
Winslow city	4 667	6.5	3 619	7.0	6 241	16 114	19 358	7 835	1 228	15.7	141	526	388	1 668
Youngtown town	659	26.3	462	8.7	6 326	8 494	10 869	2 161	211	9.8	137	6	5	368
Yumo city	27 149	7.6	21 738	5.9	6 391	15 770	17 394	40 031	4 724	11.8	529	1 967	1 338	6 929

Table 5. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units									Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—									Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built		5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms		Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
	Total	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier								Total					
The State	1 071 787	48.6	5.6	16.3	95.2	81.2	84.8	71.1	96.8	46.6	957 032	32.5	93.2	365	109	263
SMSA'S																
Phoenix, Ariz.	599 726	49.9	3.5	19.1	98.8	90.6	91.4	84.6	98.7	49.6	544 759	33.0	94.0	379	114	288
Tucson, Ariz.	216 247	46.2	5.8	18.6	97.1	88.4	87.6	61.8	98.0	44.7	195 459	33.1	92.5	350	110	246
COUNTIES																
Apache	15 510	47.8	7.8	6.1	66.4	42.5	28.8	9.0	56.8	30.6	12 638	24.3	81.0	304	50—	146
Cochise	32 342	38.4	18.0	8.4	85.5	62.1	72.5	48.5	97.4	49.8	28 977	32.8	93.0	334	95	208
Coconino	26 340	51.3	6.0	12.7	89.7	72.3	60.6	18.5	87.6	41.9	21 890	37.3	91.7	381	96	231
Gila	14 915	41.0	19.2	3.9	86.1	51.4	59.5	35.9	93.6	37.1	12 847	26.4	91.0	295	100	203
Graham	7 199	39.2	19.3	8.1	88.6	50.0	71.8	41.2	94.2	49.8	6 587	31.2	91.5	277	91	187
Greenlee	4 189	27.9	28.2	6.6	82.0	73.8	47.3	36.5	97.2	55.7	3 607	25.5	95.5	299	97	180
Maricopa	599 726	49.9	3.5	19.1	98.8	90.6	91.4	84.6	98.7	49.6	544 759	33.0	94.0	379	114	288
Mohave	28 356	63.4	3.3	4.9	91.6	31.0	85.3	70.1	97.4	37.8	21 110	35.4	97.0	356	108	276
Navajo	22 919	48.8	9.9	6.2	84.5	46.8	44.6	21.8	76.4	38.2	18 301	29.5	85.3	316	82	204
Pima	216 247	46.2	5.8	18.6	97.1	88.4	87.6	61.8	98.0	44.7	195 459	33.1	92.5	350	110	246
Pinal	31 723	44.4	7.2	7.7	90.3	59.6	74.4	61.9	95.6	43.5	28 411	27.1	92.1	277	104	184
Santa Cruz	6 358	45.7	17.3	10.3	89.4	77.2	73.8	63.4	96.5	48.6	5 999	22.4	90.0	326	120	197
Yavapai	31 658	53.5	13.5	5.1	80.1	34.6	71.8	35.9	97.0	36.8	26 599	31.5	94.4	353	109	223
Yuma	34 305	46.0	5.7	12.5	85.1	60.4	75.0	85.6	97.3	39.8	29 848	30.7	93.4	362	105	234
INCORPORATED PLACES																
Apache Junction city	5 253	62.3	3.6	2.9	96.8	19.7	85.3	73.3	97.9	23.9	4 258	29.5	96.4	303	104	228
Avondale city	2 726	35.5	3.4	10.8	97.1	93.4	76.3	48.4	95.5	36.9	2 533	36.1	87.6	223	85	170
Benson town	1 646	29.0	15.0	5.5	94.8	90.7	75.6	56.2	98.2	45.6	1 555	23.4	91.9	270	98	179
Bisbee city	3 290	3.6	59.3	5.5	99.8	80.0	57.8	37.8	96.6	42.7	2 883	23.2	87.8	225	86	154
Buckeye town	1 270	38.7	11.8	10.9	98.4	95.6	77.2	77.9	97.3	41.1	1 185	31.7	91.1	299	108	224
Coso Grande city	5 255	43.1	4.9	11.0	99.8	95.8	83.5	66.9	97.9	51.2	4 819	31.9	91.8	331	97	227
Chandler city	10 291	57.7	2.8	11.3	99.6	96.2	88.4	78.5	98.2	60.7	9 484	40.5	94.5	430	111	248
Chino Valley town	1 165	62.1	8.6	3.5	17.1	3.9	54.9	31.7	99.7	33.4	1 033	41.6	97.4	331	102	232
Clarkdale town	616	31.2	61.7	4.5	94.5	61.0	75.5	25.5	95.9	32.6	561	29.4	93.9	283	82	216
Clifton town	1 496	23.0	36.6	5.5	100.0	92.6	47.7	49.9	97.3	61.7	1 332	19.4	93.2	308	94	189
Coolidge city	2 494	23.7	10.9	14.8	99.4	98.0	57.6	48.1	94.8	41.3	2 288	30.3	86.6	238	93	172
Cottonwood town	1 893	47.1	15.3	8.6	93.4	9.1	80.0	56.7	94.2	33.8	1 706	28.0	88.3	265	82	217
Douglas city	4 273	11.7	42.3	14.3	100.0	97.4	53.1	55.9	95.2	48.0	4 031	23.2	83.2	280	94	159
Duncan town	307	21.2	44.3	3.3	97.4	97.1	47.9	45.6	98.7	45.6	214	31.3	88.8	250	101	151
Eagar town	901	57.2	8.4	0.3	98.8	78.5	21.3	5.8	99.1	66.5	781	35.1	97.7	298	99	282
El Mirage town	1 110	28.3	4.7	13.7	100.0	30.1	55.0	39.5	88.1	48.6	1 001	23.6	87.4	201	91	156
Eloy city	2 002	29.3	3.4	20.6	99.9	90.0	57.4	45.6	92.2	46.0	1 792	31.0	82.3	241	94	147
Flagstaff city	11 126	43.8	6.6	19.4	99.8	98.8	75.6	3.9	98.9	49.9	10 224	41.6	93.3	402	113	256
Florence town	1 318	40.6	22.8	6.9	99.4	96.9	69.7	58.4	98.7	35.2	1 167	26.3	91.0	251	97	200
Fredonia town	317	34.7	13.2	2.5	99.7	5.4	42.9	60.9	100.0	50.2	294	19.7	96.9	270	104	232
Gila Bend town	651	24.7	15.4	20.0	86.3	82.3	65.1	65.9	96.8	35.6	557	35.4	93.4	276	116	198
Gilbert town	1 614	72.2	3.1	6.9	99.5	72.4	87.2	82.3	98.3	77.6	1 521	32.9	96.5	436	108	270
Glendale city	35 408	69.3	2.5	16.1	99.9	94.0	93.9	86.8	98.9	59.2	32 972	37.8	94.5	425	119	294
Globe city	2 612	19.7	46.1	7.9	99.5	93.5	76.1	42.1	96.8	41.7	2 432	22.8	87.0	327	104	204
Goodyear town	984	30.4	1.9	16.8	98.3	96.3	80.9	73.9	98.8	51.6	955	38.8	97.1	357	112	278
Guadalupe town	989	16.0	7.2	10.3	98.9	67.6	26.1	33.6	63.5	42.0	916	12.4	90.6	202	67	168
Hayden town	328	10.4	47.9	3.4	100.0	97.9	33.8	19.8	98.8	56.4	291	9.6	85.9	214	94	143
Holbrook city	1 906	35.3	12.5	10.8	100.0	88.0	79.6	66.4	97.2	47.1	1 776	32.3	93.1	318	127	221
Huachuca City town	715	35.4	1.5	6.4	98.2	92.3	91.5	40.4	99.3	42.9	614	43.3	95.3	292	95	196
Jerome town	287	2.1	96.5	6.3	100.0	82.9	27.2	7.0	82.6	25.8	209	33.0	86.6	197	87	145
Keamy town	823	25.2	0.4	4.1	98.3	98.3	99.1	63.5	98.5	78.7	811	12.3	98.9	236	142	285
Kingman city	3 828	33.4	14.9	6.1	98.4	82.7	79.4	56.3	97.1	51.8	3 299	30.5	94.6	281	97	216
Lake Havasu City city	7 188	82.6	–	12.6	100.0	36.0	97.6	98.7	99.6	60.7	5 849	44.2	97.9	393	131	333
Mammoth town	590	27.8	12.4	3.6	95.3	98.1	63.4	55.8	95.1	50.5	534	18.7	94.0	236	100	174
Marana town	540	35.2	5.6	10.7	89.1	23.9	69.4	44.3	92.2	48.5	501	17.6	92.0	245	112	168
Mesa city	61 515	63.7	2.5	19.5	99.8	95.0	94.3	89.8	99.2	48.3	54 148	39.1	95.3	420	111	300
Miami town	1 058	4.3	51.2	7.2	100.0	93.8	59.1	24.5	92.0	36.7	902	28.5	89.6	247	100	170
Nogales city	4 537	40.0	18.7	13.4	98.3	87.7	74.5	65.1	96.0	47.3	4 335	20.5	87.6	314	123	192
Oro Valley town	559	61.2	0.2	8.6	95.3	58.5	99.5	83.0	100.0	66.0	521	20.5	99.0	531	167	344
Page city	1 756	66.6	–	4.8	100.0	98.7	69.5	71.8	99.3	48.9	1 527	37.7	98.7	399	141	316
Paradise Valley town	3 654	40.4	1.9	2.8	99.3	31.7	99.1	99.4	99.2	94.4	3 477	14.1	99.6	734	250+	500+
Parker town	1 032	47.9	3.2	11.5	100.0	97.3	77.3	76.8	98.5	42.9	901	33.0	92.5	309	85	228
Patagonia town	435	40.9	25.7	0.9	73.6	75.4	53.3	48.3	92.9	32.2	393	21.4	89.6	246	87	180
Payson town	2 293	55.6	2.7	6.1	87.4	77.2	50.7	28.0	96.9	31.6	2 124	31.0	95.7	299	107	240
Peoria city	4 643	72.4	4.5	10.7	99.5	92.0	90.1	77.9	98.8	39.2	4 264	37.8	94.3	331	99	249
Phoenix city	307 379	39.7	4.8	22.4	99.9	96.2	90.0	81.8	98.6	51.0	284 780	32.8	92.7	357	115	279
Pima town	540	34.4	27.6	0.4	99.4	2.4	68.0	17.8	98.1	48.0	491	24.2	95.5	285	90	176
Prescott city	8 915	34.4	23.7	10.1	97.4	85.0	74.9	17.7	98.0	39.6	7 971	30.5	91.7	356	116	239
Prescott Valley town	1 067	89.9	–	0.7	100.0	4.3	82.8	17.6	99.1	42.5	847	46.8	98.5	404	116	311
Safford city	2 522	30.5	19.3	10.7	99.8	94.2	80.6	39.4	98.7	55.5	2 368	31.5	90.6	280	107	212
St. Johns city	1 245	59.8	17.8	3.1	98.6	96.7	40.2	19.9	98.4	56.9	958	35.8	97.5	382	120	274
San Luis town	412	68.7	–	13.1	90.8	22.8	58.5	75.2	91.5	47.8	373	16.9	93.6	194	116	147
Scottsdale city	40 886	48.6	0.4	26.9	99.7	94.0	98.8	96.5	99.7	55.0	34 310	30.3	96.3	396	139	365
Show Low city	1 559	58.2	2.7	4.2	97.5	82.2	73.3	13.4	99.0	47.5	1 364	33.1	95.7	335	118	285
Sierra Vista city	8 230	54.7	0.9	8.9	99.5	87.6	93.0	46.8	99.5	64.3	7 511	49.3	96.9	390	97	238
Snowflake town	931	40.8	7.7	2.3	91.3	75.6	70.0	20.5	97.6	64.0	851	26.8	96.7	263	92	211
Somerton town	1 421	31.2	22.8	23.7	100.0	95.0	25.6	47.1	97.2	35.9	1 413	11.0	89.6	213	65	141
South Tucson city	2 127	15.6	19.7	23.8	100.0	96.9	47.9	52.4	88.9	19.8	1 983	29.6	69.6	216	81	153
Springerville town	529	45.2	12.9	5.5	94.0	53.3	24.8	11.9	97.0	52.9	466	27.7	94.0	309	102	250
Superior town	1 546	15.3	25.2	6.1	97.7	96.8	49.2	54.4	97.7	49.5	1 436	17.4	90.0	262	121	167
Surprise town	944	44.7	3.6	7.4	100.0	33.7	63.8	33.5	95.2	48.5	892	24.0	87.2	182	80	159
Taylor town	545	50.5	12.1	–	89.2	50.8	56.0	25.3	100.0	67.0	488	27.3	99.0	331	112	264

Table 5. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—										Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built			Source of water by public system or private company											
	Total	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier	5 or more units in structure		Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total	Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.																
Tempe city	39 930	56.0	0.9	24.8	99.8	98.6	95.5	91.8	99.2	55.8	37 277	39.6	96.4	407	126	323
Thatcher town	1 056	44.6	20.2	15.1	100.0	71.3	77.5	46.6	99.3	49.4	990	35.3	94.4	292	99	183
Tolleson city	1 299	34.2	9.7	20.2	100.0	98.8	72.9	53.7	97.9	47.9	1 203	24.5	88.7	322	92	169
Tombstone city	781	25.9	37.1	11.4	98.1	17.5	58.0	59.7	95.9	36.6	680	25.7	86.0	247	108	168
Tucson city	136 122	34.0	7.5	23.4	99.1	97.2	86.8	59.9	98.3	41.4	125 266	33.6	90.7	307	106	244
Wellton town	331	14.8	4.5	2.1	99.4	2.7	66.5	92.7	94.6	32.6	286	36.7	89.5	239	97	185
Wickenburg town	1 875	26.4	12.0	14.6	98.9	78.3	70.6	66.5	98.4	21.9	1 669	26.6	87.5	288	104	196
Willcox city	1 308	13.6	14.8	4.4	85.9	88.7	70.9	60.9	98.2	37.2	1 214	30.8	95.6	308	102	221
Williams city	920	15.7	43.7	7.3	99.8	99.3	55.8	4.3	97.5	43.2	797	24.8	89.8	257	96	180
Winkelman town	375	20.3	21.3	15.2	94.9	96.5	41.9	26.7	97.9	42.7	330	23.3	90.3	250	102	164
Winslow city	2 836	20.1	31.2	6.5	100.0	96.8	60.5	50.6	96.4	46.0	2 591	30.4	86.3	288	99	190
Youngtown town	1 443	22.9	0.3	16.8	99.8	99.6	89.7	87.7	99.7	3.4	1 317	17.6	83.4	190	83	244
Yuma city	15 673	38.1	6.5	19.3	99.6	95.5	83.8	93.1	98.2	48.5	14 045	36.0	92.9	380	125	248

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes. All counties and equivalents are shown irrespective of governmental status.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

County subdivisions are included in this report only if they have an "active" or "inactive" general purpose government. An *active* government unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and is currently doing so. These units are generally recognized for Federal revenue sharing purposes. *Inactive* governmental units have the legal capacity to be active, but currently have no legal officers, raise no revenue, conduct no activities, and are not recognized for revenue sharing purposes.

Such county subdivisions, also known as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's), are found in the following 20 States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's. Incorporated places which are independent MCD's are shown only in the place portion of the tables, i.e., they are not also shown as county subdivisions.

INCORPORATED PLACES

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The SMSA's are not governmental units, but are shown here because of their importance to many Federal- and State-funding programs.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties. For SMSA's which cross State lines, only that portion contained in the State is included in these tables.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal-visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information, see the housing unit definition.

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Child—A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmate of Institution—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions are a subcategory of group quarters and include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles or for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the "Other" category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race were determined after sample processing. The sample race data will appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics,* PC80-1-C reports.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Also persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the "Other" category of the race item and wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in

questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a on age at last birthday were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed 4 years of high school as well as those who completed 1 or more years of college.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job.

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves. Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to

questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work" — those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979.

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to question 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" sources such as food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, and employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family through 1979.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total

income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979 using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was $7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below. Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports,* Series P-60, No. 133.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person:	
Under 65 years	$3,774
65 years and over	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years	4,876
Householder 65 years and over	4,389
3 persons	5,787
4 persons	7,412
5 persons	8,776
6 persons	9,915
7 persons	11,237
8 persons	12,484
9 or more persons	14,812

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some data are presented for the alternate cutoff of 125 percent of the current poverty level. This alternate cutoff is obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by 1.25. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was $9,265 in 1979 for a family of four persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in group quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have

their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

Year **Householder Moved Into Unit**—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. In this report, data are shown only for the percent of occupied units in which the householder's latest move is between January 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

Rental Vacancy Rate—The rental vacancy rate is the percentage relationship of the vacant year-round units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the vacant year-round units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

Tenure—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with 3 or more bedrooms.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. This report presents figures which relate to the percent of year-round housing units in structures built during 1970 to March 1980, and 1939 or earlier, and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. This report presents statistics on the percent of year-round housing units which are in structures having 5 or more units, not on the number of residential structures.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. This report presents the percent of year-round housing units having 1 or more complete bathrooms.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "individual drilled well" or an "individual dug well." The category, "some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc. This report presents data on the percent of year-round housing units which are supplied water by a "public system or private company."

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be con-

nected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way. Statistics are presented in this report on the percent of year-round housing units which are connected to a public sewer.

Equipment

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent, that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit. Housing units with a "central heating system" include those units with any of the first five types of heating equipment mentioned above. The data shown in this report refer to the percent of year-round housing units with a central heating system.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with air-conditioning.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or dilapidated cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. The data presented in this report show the percent of occupied housing units having 1 or more vehicles available at home for the use of members of the household.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are also excluded from the value tabulations. Value was also collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. If the median falls in the category "Less than $10,000," it is shown as "$10,000-." If the median falls in the category "$200,000 or more," it is shown as "$200,000+." This report presents data on median value and on the number of specified owner-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $20,000" and "$50,000 or more."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "with a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than $50," it is shown as "$50-." If the median falls in the category "$500 or more," it is shown as "$500+." This report presents data on median contract rent and on the number of specified renter-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $100" and "$200 or more."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family

houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels and part of the rental payment.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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Armed Forces C–1
Crews of Merchant Vessels C–1
Persons Away at School C–1
Persons in Institutions C–1
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other

members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (most sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the *historic areas* of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC-readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide,* PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 5 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 5 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 5. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places of fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation. In this publication, only migration data ("Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975") in table 3 are affected by this processing scheme.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 5 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been

enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 5 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

Note that table D already contains standard errors for per capita income and 95-percent confidence intervals for median family income and median household income. (See below for discussion of confidence intervals.) The steps given below, however, should be used to calculate the standard error of the other data item totals and percentages published in this report.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;

b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics;

c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor.

As is evident from the formula below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables will be given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.

b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} \doteq \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a sub-

class of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, the figure that appears in the table is 1.5 times the lower bound of the open-ended interval. For example, a median household income confidence bound that is included in the open-ended interval ($75,000+) will appear in the table as $75,000 x 1.5 = $112,500.

The distributions for gross rent and selected monthly owner costs can be found in the 1980 Census of Housing publication, *Detailed Housing Characteristics,* HC80-1-B, for each individual State.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 3 shows that for the town of Paradise Valley 4,842 persons out of all 8,255 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the town of Paradise Valley with a percent-in-sample of 15.4 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.4 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.2 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 4,842 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5\,(4{,}842)\left(1 - \frac{4{,}842}{11{,}085}\right)} =$$

117 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Paradise Valley town is 11,085.

The standard error of the estimated 4,842 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 117 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.2. This yields the estimated standard error of 140 for the total persons 16 years and over in Paradise Valley town who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 58.7. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 1.2. Thus the standard error for the estimated 58.7 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 1.2 x 1.2 = 1.4.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 4,842 persons, 16 years and over in Paradise Valley town who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 140. Thus a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

[4,842 −2(140)] to [4,842 +2(140)]

or

4,562 to 5,122.

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Peoria city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 4,623, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 9,144. Thus the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 50.6 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 1.2 percent. Table D lists Peoria city with a percent-in-sample of 14.9 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 14.9 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.2 for "Labor force status." Thus the approximate standard error of the percentage (50.6 percent) is 1.2 x 1.2 = 1.4.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Paradise Valley town and Peoria city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two is:

58.7 − 50.6 = 8.1 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se\ (8.1) = \sqrt{(Se(58.7))^2 + (Se(50.6))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(1.4)^2 + (1.4)^2}$$

$$= 2.0 \text{ percent.}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

[8.1 −2(2.0)] to [8.1 +2(2.0)]

or

4.1 to 12.1

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	*Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	*White Race*
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age

5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as group 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group	*Owner*
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	$0 to $9,999
2	$10,000 to $19,999
3	$20,000 to $24,999
4	$25,000 to $49,999
5	$50,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	Black Race
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter
White Race
Persons of Spanish Origin
Rent Categories

81 $1 to $59
82 $60 to $99
83 $100 to $149
84 $150 to $199
85 $200 to $249
86 $250 to $299
87 $300 to $399
88 $400 to $499
89 $500+
90 Other Renter
91 No Cash Rent

Persons not of Spanish origin

92-102 Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Black Race

103-124 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

125-146 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

147-168 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

169-190 Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1 *Vacant for Rent*
2 *Vacant for Sale*
3 *Other Vacant*

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data. This is the case if, on the average, characteristics of nonrespondents differ from those of respondents. During the field operations, nonresponse was substantially reduced by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Furthermore, the computer processing of the data involved a careful screening of the responses for each person. Missing and inconsistent responses detected during this process were automatically allocated a response from a person with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\ (1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\ \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Language usage and ability to speak English	1.5	1.1	0.8
Residence in 1975	2.5	2.1	1.4
School enrollment	1.4	1.1	0.7
Years of school completed	1.2	1.0	0.6
Labor force status	1.2	0.8	0.5
Means of transportation to work	1.2	0.8	0.6
Work disability	1.1	0.8	0.6
Unemployed in 1979	1.2	0.9	0.6
Poverty status	2.0	1.5	1.1
HOUSING			
Year structure built	1.0	0.8	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	0.7	0.5
Source of water	1.1	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.0	0.7	0.6
Heating equipment	1.1	0.8	0.6
Air conditioning	1.2	0.7	0.6
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.1	1.0	0.6
Year householder moved into unit	1.1	0.9	0.6
Vehicles available	1.1	0.8	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cost	1.1	0.8	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980—Con.

[An osterisk (*) beside o stondord error indicotes a proboble overstotement; for meoning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per copito income in 1979 (dollars)—Stondord error	Medion income in 1979 (dollors)			
						Household		Fomily	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in somple	100-percent count	Percent in somple		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The Stote	2 718 215	15.4	1 110 558	15.5	12	16 372	16 525	18 924	19 113
SMSA'S									
Phoenix, Ariz.	1 509 052	15.5	610 772	15.6	16	17 614	17 845	20 368	20 591
Tucson, Ariz.	531 443	15.0	218 609	15.0	27	15 617	15 975	18 787	19 214
COUNTIES									
Apoche	52 108	18.9	18 878	21.0	59	10 579	11 534	11 332	12 412
Cochise	85 686	16.0	32 564	15.7	56	13 301	14 034	15 019	15 948
Coconino	75 008	16.0	30 264	16.2	64	15 481	16 444	17 580	18 733
Gilo	37 080	15.0	18 756	15.4	80	13 067	14 588	15 533	16 882
Grohom	22 862	16.4	7 405	17.0	105	11 783	13 378	13 855	15 708
Greenlee	11 406	17.2	4 342	18.4	153	20 658	22 135	21 876	23 699
Moricopo	1 509 052	15.5	610 772	15.6	16	17 614	17 845	20 368	20 591
Mohove	55 865	13.6	28 818	14.5	79	13 616	14 703	15 302	16 366
Novojo	67 629	15.7	28 408	16.2	61	12 856	14 331	14 899	16 004
Pimo	531 443	15.0	218 609	15.0	27	15 617	15 975	18 787	19 214
Pinol	90 918	15.5	34 080	15.3	52	14 068	14 914	15 858	16 743
Sonto Cruz	20 459	15.5	6 402	15.4	127	13 738	15 489	15 191	17 118
Yovopoi	68 145	13.8	33 759	14.7	68	12 659	13 494	14 883	15 822
Yumo	90 554	14.2	37 501	14.1	56	13 184	13 995	14 600	15 474
INCORPORATED PLACES									
Apoche Junction city	9 935	15.3	6 837	15.0	177	10 796	12 654	12 749	14 251
Avondole city	8 168	14.1	2 755	14.2	157	11 040	13 949	12 042	15 477
Benson town	4 190	12.0	1 700	12.1	232	10 373	14 855	13 232	18 384
Bisbee city	7 154	13.4	3 325	12.7	215	9 834	11 916	12 755	15 519
Buckeye town	3 434	47.7	1 287	48.1	306	14 166	16 317	16 377	18 264
Coso Gronde city	14 971	15.4	5 320	15.3	139	13 985	15 936	15 716	17 868
Chondler city	29 673	15.8	10 370	15.9	100	17 089	18 623	18 479	20 105
Chino Volley town	2 858	12.9	1 190	12.7	212	11 697	15 115	12 769	16 010
Clorkdole town	1 512	39.7	618	42.6	479	11 026	14 659	13 336	17 662
Clifton town	4 245	15.6	1 508	16.2	274	19 735	23 105	21 417	25 340
Coolidge city	6 851	15.9	2 537	16.4	184	10 448	12 472	11 541	14 347
Cottonwood town	4 550	13.5	1 900	14.8	222	9 514	12 018	11 112	14 170
Douglos city	13 058	16.6	4 285	15.8	128	11 120	13 452	13 763	16 025
Duncon town	603	44.8	317	49.2	483	6 281	12 088	9 720	15 311
Eogor town	2 791	39.8	959	43.0	317	14 805	16 856	15 948	18 220
El Mirage town	4 307	15.5	1 125	13.8	129	9 558	12 625	10 897	14 260
Eloy city	6 240	16.4	2 002	15.8	167	9 332	11 532	10 863	13 469
Flogstoff city	34 743	14.5	11 319	14.3	100	16 075	17 655	18 859	20 733
Florence town	3 391	13.8	1 356	12.4	261	11 248	15 603	13 456	17 705
Fredonio town	1 040	44.6	323	47.4	324	13 988	16 439	15 324	17 612
Gilo Bend town	1 585	39.2	672	38.7	429	12 963	16 032	14 294	17 907
Gilbert town	5 717	15.0	1 614	14.7	215	16 995	19 790	17 261	20 206
Glendole city	97 172	15.5	35 458	15.5	58	18 433	19 439	20 808	21 622
Globe city	6 708	14.6	2 642	14.3	181	14 358	16 996	16 588	20 184
Goodyeor town	2 747	45.9	984	46.1	350	16 212	18 388	18 372	21 453
Guodolupe town	4 506	16.7	989	15.0	170	10 114	13 758	10 471	14 261
Hoyden town	1 205	33.5	389	32.6	333	17 460	20 280	18 893	21 094
Holbrook city	5 785	15.0	1 939	14.9	198	13 363	16 329	15 473	18 684
Huachuco City town	1 661	45.0	717	44.5	359	13 172	14 804	13 892	15 857
Jerome town	420	28.8	292	41.8	665	4 890	8 582	5 382	16 001
Keorny town	2 646	14.6	828	14.4	321	20 666	23 101	20 747	23 185
Kingmon city	9 257	13.2	3 873	13.6	212	15 140	17 733	16 997	20 302
Lake Hovosu City city	15 909	15.3	7 213	15.4	153	16 548	18 406	17 482	19 845
Mommoth town	1 906	46.1	593	47.0	287	18 195	20 387	19 484	20 966
Morono town	1 674	33.6	550	32.7	335	12 810	17 590	14 383	18 842
Meso city	152 453	15.0	65 299	15.1	48	17 483	18 199	20 031	20 663
Miomi town	2 716	13.3	1 116	13.1	260	10 975	16 957	13 303	20 678
Nogoles city	15 683	14.2	4 564	13.6	134	12 425	14 493	13 694	15 840
Oro Volley town	1 489	39.3	559	41.7	684	26 049	31 151	27 270	32 053
Poge city	4 907	13.3	1 782	13.3	303	21 216	27 213	22 312	28 710
Porodise Volley town	11 085	15.4	3 684	15.3	294	43 602	50 577	46 216	52 458
Porker town	2 542	15.7	1 026	16.0	341	10 017	14 764	12 750	18 480
Potogonio town	980	42.0	435	41.4	564	9 821	12 484	11 916	15 639
Poyson town	5 068	13.7	3 049	14.5	216	8 886	10 913	9 996	13 024
Peoria city	12 251	14.9	4 684	15.1	150	14 153	16 396	15 725	18 046
Phoenix city	789 704	15.4	308 302	15.4	22	17 283	17 565	20 214	20 516
Pimo town	1 599	43.0	547	46.8	252	10 694	12 515	11 719	13 946
Prescott city	20 055	10.4	9 063	10.8	134	13 132	15 024	16 478	18 986
Prescott Volley town	2 284	37.7	1 108	39.1	310	12 150	13 969	12 895	14 795
Sofford city	7 010	13.9	2 556	14.2	193	11 499	14 375	13 829	17 421
St. Johns city	3 368	31.5	1 265	35.5	334	19 914	22 885	20 974	24 125
Son Luis town	1 946	13.4	420	14.3	125	9 180	14 245	9 362	14 549
Scottsdole city	88 412	15.3	42 041	15.4	83	21 747	22 745	25 586	26 725
Show Low city	4 298	16.9	2 013	17.5	261	15 378	19 315	16 506	20 580
Sierro Vista city	24 937	15.7	8 230	15.8	106	15 768	17 674	16 244	18 209
Snowflake town	3 510	16.2	966	15.5	268	17 987	22 689	19 748	23 850
Somerton town	5 761	13.1	1 430	12.9	145	10 157	12 236	10 310	12 451
South Tucson city	6 554	13.0	2 151	13.0	140	6 410	8 629	8 555	11 500
Springerville town	1 452	40.6	599	43.4	379	15 466	18 924	16 486	20 815
Superior town	4 600	15.4	1 546	14.6	195	16 389	20 014	18 578	21 359
Surprise town	3 723	15.2	950	14.6	188	8 618	11 213	9 204	11 542
Toylor town	1 915	45.0	551	45.6	247	17 424	19 474	18 171	20 346

Table D. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980**—Con.

[An osterisk (*) beside o stondord error indicates o proboble overstotement; for meoning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per copito income in 1979 (dollars)—Stondord error	Medion income in 1979 (dollors)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.									
Tempe city	106 743	15.3	40 206	15.3	62	19 382	20 271	23 266	24 286
Thatcher town	3 374	15.0	1 079	14.2	275	11 721	16 146	14 855	18 195
Tolleson city	4 433	14.4	1 299	14.9	223	10 708	14 086	11 644	16 027
Tombstone city	1 632	38.1	807	35.2	456	8 867	10 965	10 776	13 597
Tucson city	330 537	14.9	137 249	15.1	30	13 885	14 288	17 147	17 651
Wellton town	911	49.7	335	47.2	401	10 639	12 371	11 622	14 309
Wickenburg town	3 535	14.8	1 946	15.1	386	9 824	11 976	12 420	17 288
Willcox city	3 243	13.0	1 308	12.2	289	9 790	14 017	12 602	16 330
Williams city	2 266	44.5	939	45.7	322	13 360	15 967	15 934	18 739
Winkelman town	1 060	45.6	379	45.6	391	16 332	18 525	17 547	19 564
Winslow city	7 921	13.5	2 862	14.0	196	14 531	17 647	17 102	21 180
Youngtown town	2 254	48.3	1 445	48.8	306	8 058	8 931	10 330	11 408
Yuma city	42 433	14.8	16 079	14.7	84	15 183	16 357	16 740	18 163

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

   A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, *and* fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

   If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes, but also used by another household** if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system.** If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well.*

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28 – H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30 – H32. *Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.*

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.

c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City – print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 *or more* months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.

22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone.**

d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No.**

26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works.* Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

    Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

    Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U S Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved
O M B No 41-S78006

Please continue

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope, no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please
- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

Page 2

→ ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓

These are the columns for ANSWERS →

Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.

	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
	Last name First name — Middle initial	Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? *Fill one circle.* *If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.*	*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Father/mother ○ Son/daughter ○ Other relative → ○ Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Other nonrelative → ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee
3. Sex *Fill one circle.*	○ Male ■ ○ Female	○ Male ■ ○ Female
4. Is this person — *Fill one circle.*	○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* → _____	○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* → _____
5. Age, and month and year of birth *a. Print age at last birthday.* *b. Print month and fill one circle.* *c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.*	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ ; Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ ; Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○	a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ ; Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ ; Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○
6. Marital status *Fill one circle.*	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? *Fill one circle.* *If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."*	**Highest grade attended:** ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	**Highest grade attended:** ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? *Fill one circle.*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*
	CENSUS USE ONLY — A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	CENSUS USE ONLY — A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 4.

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:
- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Son/daughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:
- ○ Roomer, boarder
- ○ Partner, roommate
- ○ Paid employee
- ○ Other nonrelative

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe*
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut
- ○ Other — *Specify*

a. Age at last birthday

c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ (9 ○) Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○

b. Month of birth
- ○ Jan.—Mar.
- ○ Apr.—June
- ○ July—Sept.
- ○ Oct.—Dec.

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

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H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?*
- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason left out.*
- ○ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*
- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
- ○ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?
- ○ Yes — *On page 4 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
- ○ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?
- ○ One
- ○ 2 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 3 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 4 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 5 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 6 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 7 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 8 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 9 apartments or living quarters
- ○ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- ○ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —
- ○ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- ○ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?
- ○ Yes, for this household only
- ○ Yes, but also used by another household
- ○ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- ○ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? *Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*
- ○ 1 room
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 rooms
- ○ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —
- ○ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- ○ Rented for cash rent?
- ○ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?
- ○ No
- ○ Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house* —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying* —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —
- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ○ Less than $10,000
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $17,499
- ○ $17,500 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $22,499
- ○ $22,500 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $27,499
- ○ $27,500 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $199,999
- ○ $200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters* —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.
- ○ Less than $50
- ○ $50 to $59
- ○ $60 to $69
- ○ $70 to $79
- ○ $80 to $89
- ○ $90 to $99
- ○ $100 to $109
- ○ $110 to $119
- ○ $120 to $129
- ○ $130 to $139
- ○ $140 to $149
- ○ $150 to $159
- ○ $160 to $169
- ○ $170 to $179
- ○ $180 to $189
- ○ $190 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $349
- ○ $350 to $399
- ○ $400 to $499
- ○ $500 or more

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A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters
- Occupied
  - ○ First form
  - ○ Continuation
- Vacant
  - ○ Regular
  - ○ Usual home elsewhere
- Group quarters
  - ○ First form
  - ○ Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —
- ○ Year round use
- ○ Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*

C2. Vacancy status
- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ Held for occasional use
- ○ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

D. Months vacant
- ○ Less than 1 month
- ○ 1 up to 2 months
- ○ 2 up to 6 months
- ○ 6 up to 12 months
- ○ 1 year up to 2 years
- ○ 2 or more years

E. Indicators
1. ○ ○ Mail return
2. ○ ○ Pop./F

○ ○

F. Total persons

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building for 2 families
- ○ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ○ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ○ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ○ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ○ A building for 50 or more families
- ○ A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- ○ 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*
- ○ 4 to 6
- ○ 7 to 12
- ○ 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H15a. Is this building —

- ○ On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- ○ On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- ○ On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- ○ Less than $50 (or None)
- ○ $50 to $249
- ○ $250 to $599
- ○ $600 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1949 or earlier
- ○ Always lived here

H20. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- ○ Steam or hot water system
- ○ Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms *(Do not count electric heat pumps here)*
- ○ Electric heat pump
- ○ Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- ○ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ○ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- ○ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- ○ No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity
$ _____ .00 *Average monthly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Electricity not used

b. Gas
$ _____ .00 *Average monthly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Gas not used

c. Water
$ _____ .00 *Yearly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ _____ .00 *Yearly cost* OR
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- ○ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- ○ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ○ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ○ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ○ No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 automobile
- ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 van or truck
- ○ 2 vans or trucks
- ○ 3 or more vans or trucks

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H22a.
H22b.
H22c.
H22d.

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is –

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . . }
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . . } *If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.*
- A condominium unit . . . . . }
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . . }

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ○ Yes, contract to purchase
- ○ No — *Skip to page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

$ _____ .00 OR ○ No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ○ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ○ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S.S. Yes	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
S.S. No	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2.	00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99
4.	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999

GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
00 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99	0000 1111 2222 3333 4444 5555 6666 7777 8888 9999	000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999	0000 1111 2222 3333 4444 5555 6666 7777 8888 9999

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2:
Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.
Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country —*
a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
○ Yes, a naturalized citizen
○ No, not a citizen
○ Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
○ 1975 to 1980 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1950 to 1959
○ 1970 to 1974 ○ 1960 to 1964 ○ Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
○ Yes ○ No, only speaks English — *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?
(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
○ Very well ○ Not well
○ Well ○ Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*
(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
○ Born April 1975 or later — *Turn to next page for next person*
○ Yes, this house — *Skip to 16*
○ No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:
(2) County:
(3) City, town, village, etc.:
(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
○ Yes ○ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
○ Born before April 1965 — *Please go on with questions 17-33*
○ Born April 1965 or later — *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person —**
a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
○ Yes ○ No

b. Attending college?
○ Yes ○ No

c. Working at a job or business?
○ Yes, full time ○ No
○ Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
○ Yes ○ No — *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
○ May 1975 or later
○ Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
○ February 1955—July 1964
○ Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
○ World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
○ World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
○ Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	○	○
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○

20. *If this person is a female —*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? *Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.*
None ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12 or more ○

21. *If this person has ever been married —*
a. Has this person been married more than once?
○ Once ○ More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? (Month) (Year)
Month and year of first marriage? (Month) (Year)

c. *If married more than once* **— Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
○ Yes ○ No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
○ Yes — *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
○ No — *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.*
Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)*
If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
○ Yes ○ No, in unincorporated area

d. County

e. State **f. ZIP Code**

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
○ Car ○ Taxicab
○ Truck ○ Motorcycle
○ Van ○ Bicycle
○ Bus or streetcar ○ Walked only
○ Railroad ○ Worked at home
○ Subway or elevated ○ Other — *Specify*

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	○ VL	24a.
1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
- ○ Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- ○ Drive others only
- ○ Share driving
- ○ Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- ○ 1980
- ○ 1979
- ○ 1978
- ○ 1975 to 1977
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1969 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)*
- Manufacturing
- Retail trade
- Wholesale trade
- Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — *(Fill one circle)*
- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ○
- Federal government employee ○
- State government employee ○
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)* ○
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - Own business not incorporated ○
  - Own business incorporated ○
- Working without pay in family business or farm ○

CENSUS USE

21b. I II III IV

22b.

28. A B C D E F G H J K L M AF NW

29. N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?
- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.
Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?
Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?
Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —
Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?
If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*
- ○ No

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*
- ○ No

c. Own farm. . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*
- ○ No

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*
- ○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*
- ○ No

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*
- ○ No

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . *Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*
- ○ Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*
- ○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?
Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.
If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.
$ .00 *(Annual amount — Dollars)*
OR ○ None

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31b. 31c. 31d.

32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g.

33.

→ *Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2*

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